



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

[www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)

(858) 551-8500  
[blr@raremaps.com](mailto:blr@raremaps.com)

### Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas (Certificate)

**Stock#:** 29204  
**Map Maker:** Anonymous  
**Date:** 1969  
**Place:** n.p.  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** Fine  
**Size:** 20 x 15 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



#### Description:

Decorative certificate with a decorative vignette and map / globe oriented to show the Philippines.

Tabacalera was the popular name of Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas S.A. - Compañía de Filipinas - which was founded in November 26, 1881 by a Spaniard from Santander, Antonio Lopez Lopez, the first Marques of Comillas. He was a financial genius who parlayed his work adventures in Cuba and Latin America into a steamship companies and trading businesses. He was the most influential Spanish businessman of his generation and counted the Prime Minister and the King as his personal friends. Tabacalera was a private enterprise he founded with the sole intention of taking over the Philippine Tobacco Monopoly from the Spanish colonial government. Its incorporators were the Sociedad General de Credito Inmobiliario Español, Banque de Paris and Bank of the Netherlands. It was founded to take over the tobacco factories that the Spanish government possessed in the islands, as well as to develop agriculture, trade, and industry.

Tabacalera was one of the oldest leaf tobacco dealers in the world and the first Spanish trading company to be quoted on the stock exchange of both Madrid and Barcelona. Tabacalera dedicated itself to exporting tobacco from the Philippines to the Spanish Tobacco Monopoly. During its heyday, Tabacalera exercised almost a monopolistic control on the whole Philippine tobacco leaf industry. It took over 5 tobacco plants from the colonial government but soon opened a start of the art factory in 1895 called La Flor de la Isabela.

It opened a distribution and logistics operations to sort, trade and preprepare tobacco and acquired properties in San Antonio, Santa Isabel and San Luis in Cagayan Valley. It also established a shipping



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### **Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas (Certificate)**

company Compañía Transatlantica and Tabacalera Insurance Co..

It expanded into many non-tobacco activities and grew rapidly until the Philippine Revolution of 1898. With the American colonial government as a new master in the Philippines, Tabacalera lost its special status in the island and had to adjust to the competitive pressures of the world market.

Nevertheless it expanded into abacca, copra, sugar, interisland shipping and liquor. It established Hacienda Luisita and founded La Flor de la Isabela, one of the biggest cigar factories in the world. After World War I, it plowed its investments into sugar milling and rice trading. It enjoyed a boom in revenues and profits even as its tobacco exports declined which its sugar and copra businesses more than made up for. It became the Philippines' biggest sugar and coconut exporter. At its peak it became the biggest Philippine employer. Hacienda Luisita alone employed more than 6,000 Filipino and 200 Spanish nationals.

From 1900 to 1940 Tabacalera's fortunes went boom and bust with the Philippine economy and was subjected to the many sugar quotas imposed by the US Congress. At the end of World War II the company's installation were destroyed, but slowly the businesses were rebuilt. From the 1950s to the 1970s Tabacalera experimented with expanding into other international regions such as Latin-America, France and Indonesia.

Its main lines of businesses were export of tobacco to Algeria, Belgium, Morocco, Switzerland, Germany and Spain, the cultivation of sugar cane (centered in San Carlos, Negros and the Central Azucarera in Basi, Negros, import-export between southeast Asia and Europe, and the representation of European products in the Philippines, such as Renault, General Electrica Española,, and Sociedad Española de Construcción Naval, among other.

Unlike other American trading companies, Tabacalera specialized in dealing with dark air-cured tobacco, an increasingly difficult product to market in the competition of light Virginia leaf offered by American companies. Its near monopoly position in the Philippines and its hegemony over the economy (at one time Tabacalera duties supplied more than 30% of Philippine government revenues) deteriorated rapidly past the 1970s.

Tabacalera's operations in Barcelona were eventually bought out by Altadis and the Spanish company ceased operations as an independent company. Tabacalera's operations in the Philippines are much reduced and are headquartered in Romualdez Street, Manila.

Being the leading Philippine company of its day, Tabacalera sponsored many cultural activities. It



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established many schools for its workers. It collected ethnological items for the famous 1887 Exposition General de las Islas Filipinas in Madrid, Spain. In 1883 it created the most magnificent Filipiniana library in its headquarters in Ramblas Barcelona, with no other than the leading bibliographer of the day Wenceslao E. Retana. In 1904 it acquired the catalog of the number one Spanish bookseller Pedro Vindel. To document the fabulous collection, Tabacalera published the landmark 5-volume Aparato Bibliográfico de la Historia General de Filipina.

In 1912 upon the advice of Wenceslao E. Retana it sold its collection to the director of the Philippine National Library, James Alexander Robertson and became the nucleus of its Filipiniana section. The purchase was approved by law on 3 February 1913 and were sent on 1 July to Manila. Parts of the collection survived the conflagration that attended the liberation of Manila in 1945.

Also upon the suggestion of Retana, Tabacalera embarked on a project in 1894 to transcribe unpublished documents in the Archivo General de Indias of Seville. This monumental project was eventually taken over by the long-time Archive Director Pedro Torres Lanzas. To commemorate the 400th anniversary of Magellan's landing the 10-volume work Colección General de Documentos existentes en el Archivo General de Indias was published in 1919 with Father Pablo Pastells S.J. as one of its editors. The ten volumes consist of annotations of 20,892 documents spanning the period from 1493 to 1662.

**Detailed Condition:**